Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1828. [NO. 170

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for *GOODS*.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY. W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

Pay your TAXES, for 1827.

ALL persons liable to pay a TOWN TAX for the year 1827, are requested to call on the Tre surer and pay the same without delay. Those who fail to attend to this notice by the week of February Court, may expect to be proceded against by Warrant of distress and sale immediately thereafter; and those who are in arrears for the year 1826, will be dealt with in like manner.

GREEN KENDRICK, *Treasurer*.

N. B.—The Commissioners will commence working on the streets on Monday, the 28th instant. A few *stout, able hands*, will be hired at a fair price. No other kind need apply.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term. 1827.

Cooper & McGinn *vs.* Henry Farr and Margaret his wife, Silas Campbell and Matilda his wife, heirs at law of Joseph Todd, deceased.

Judgment 38 25, *levied on land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at February Sessions next, then and there to shew cause why the land of the said Joseph Todd, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the above judgment and cost.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t69—pr. adv. $2 75

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cooper & McGinn *vs.* Henry Farr and Margaret his wife, Silas Campbell and Matilda his wife, heirs at law of Joseph Todd, deceased.

Judgment $7 50, p. levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at February Sessions next, then and there to shew cause why the land of the said Joseph Todd, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the above judgment and costs.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t69pr. adv. $2 75

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Alexander Gibony *vs.* Henry Farr. Levied on right of land of Joseph Todd, adjoining Joseph Hudson & Hugh McLure.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next February Court, and there plead and replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t 70.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Wilson & Connor *vs.* Nicholas R. Morgan. Levied on the undivided interest of the defendant, in right of his wife, in the lands that Elam Alexander died possessed of, it being one lot in Charlotte, & an interest in a tract of land containing 708 acres, lying in Mecklenburg county, adjoining Elam Alexander & others.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and replevy or judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t 70.—pr. adv. $2.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my stock of Goods, and being desirous to close my business as *speedily* as possible, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to me, to call and settle immediately. I will put all my papers, (which are not previously settled to my satisfaction) in suit immediately after our February Court.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828—4t70p.

NEW CONFECTIONARY,

FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisns, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.

January 21, 1828—3mt79

TO THOSE CONCERNED.

HAVING resigned the office of Deputy Sheriff, I request those persons holding my receipts for collection, to call, soon as is convenient, for settlement.

THOS. A. NORMENT.

January 31, 1828.—3t70.

Trust Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Alexander J. Worke, for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Friday, the 29th day of February next, on the premises, that valuable Tract of Land, known by the name of the Leper Place, lying on the big and little Catawba, about three miles above Mason's Ferry, joining the lands of Dr. McLean and others. This tract contains, according to a late survey,

1065 ACRES,

and is well known to be equal in quality to any in the upper part of South-Carolina; a large portion being first rate low ground.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to lose no time in examining it, as a sale will positively take place, at 12 o'clock of that day.

Terms of sale will be, one third cash; one third at one year's credit; and the remaining third two years' credit.

THEOPHILUS FALLS, *Trustee.*

Jan. 22, 1828.—4t71.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County,

November Term, 1827.

Thomas Alexander *vs.* Elijah Alexander. Levied on a negro woman named Julia.

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that defendant appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t 70.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term. A. D. 1827.

Nancy Gallant *vs.* the Real Estate of Daniel Gallant, deceased.—Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Gallant, James Gallant, Francis Gallant, Nancy Dougherty, widow of James Dougherty, Mary Hankins, widow of John Hankins, Elizabeth McKinney, wife of John McKinney, and Sarah Spears, wife of —— Spears, heirs at law of Daniel Gallant, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, *Isaac Alexander*, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t69.—price adv. $6.

ADDRESS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION,

Held in the Capitol at Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1827.

To the Freemen of North-Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

The approaching election of President of the United States has created a high excitement in the public mind, and roused into action many angry passions. Those who now address you are far from desiring to increase this excitement, or to inflame these passions. They know that a large majority of their countrymen who take a part on either side of this controversy, are actuated by honest motives. They claim to themselves the right of expressing their own opinion, and of acting in conformity to the dictates of their own judgment; but they acknowledge to its full extent, the right of others to form a different opinion, and to follow it up by a correspondent course of action. They see no reason why the citizens of the same community, entertaining the same reverence for their common institutions, and equally desirous of promoting the prosperity of their common Country, may not differ about the means of effecting this end, without asperity or animosity. They believe that calm discussion and dispassionate enquiry are most favorable to a correct decision. While therefore, as freemen, addressing freemen, they would express themselves frankly and fearlessly; yet, as men who know their own infirmities and weaknesses, they would fain speak without arrogance or bitterness.

We have assembled, fellow-citizens, from different parts of the State, to confer with each other on the forming of an Electoral Ticket which we may ourselves support, and which we can recommend to others who may determine to act with us in the Presidential election. A conference on this subject was indispensable. The law of our State, as it now exists, will not permit us to vote in our respective districts for Electors whom we personally know, and in whom we can confide because we know them. We can exercise the elective franchise only as the law permits; and we cannot exercise it at all without learning who will probably be acceptable to those citizens in the different districts of the State, who, with us, are favorable to the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate. We believe that we have procured this information, and we therefore take the liberty of making known the names of the persons for whom we intend to vote.* We attempt no control over public sentiment, make no parade of our numbers, and claim no official influence. The Ticket which we propose must stand or fall by its own merit.

The approaching contest exhibits a state of things until lately unheard of in the political history of our Country. From the period which closed the political life of the illustrious WASHINGTON, down to the days in which we live, whenever there were rival candidates for the Presidency, the rivalry sprang from a difference in the *parties* who divided the Country. To the honor of the People, these parties were founded on measures and principles—not on men and a struggle for office. The effect of these contests was to bring before the People for their choice those best qualified to administer the affairs of the Nation, according to their views of its policy; and in every instance, the Candidate preferred was decidedly the ablest man of his party. The pending controversy exhibits no such dignity. It is not a conflict between opposing principles—but a conflict between opposing men and combinations of men. It is founded on no recognised difference about measures; but on a competition for power and place. On either side we see arrayed Politicians who have scarcely been known to act in concert. The champions of State rights, and the liberal expounders of the Federal Constitution—the zealots for national encouragement to Domestic Manufactures, and the bigots who deem even moderate protection usurpation and tyranny—the friends and the enemies to Internal Improvement—by some extraordinary principles of cohesion, are found either combined to overturn, or united to uphold the present Administration. In the political principles of Mr. Adams and of his opponent—in their views of national policy—so far as they have been declared, or are discoverable,—a difference of any kind is not known to exist. This state of things appears to us, not only novel, but in some respects alarming. It is of a character which we deem menacing to the tranquility, the honor, and the best interests of our Country.

We have no personal concern in this struggle. Belonging to the great body of the people, neither fearing to lose, nor seeking to gain office, we behold and judge of it only as it may affect the common welfare of us all, and believing that welfare essentially endangered, we cannot be indifferent to the result.

Three years ago four Candidates were voted for by the People. No one obtained a constitutional majority, and it devolved on the House of Representatives to make a selection from the three who had received the greatest number of suffrages. The choice fell on one of unquestioned talents, of extensive and accurate political knowledge, of long experience—pronounced by Washington among the first of our public characters—tried, trusted and approved by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. He selected for the first station in his Cabinet one of his opponents, distinguished for genius, eminent as a Statesman, and ardently admired by his friends. Instantly the zealous supporters of the disappointed Candidates began the work of opposition. The charge of corruption was sounded through the land. Honorable and good men, exasperated by disappointment, or enraged by the contagious violence of their friends, avowed a determination to oppose the Administration, though it should be as pure as the Angels who surrounded the throne of the Most High! Then commenced the array of party against party in our National Councils; and from that day, no public measure has been censured or applauded, opposed or supported, without a view to its influence on the next Presidential Contest, the work of violence begun by the Political Chiefs, was prosecuted with bitterness by the Subalterns of the parties through the Nation. The harmony of Social intercourse has been impaired—the purity of character of our best citizens has been assailed—ancient animosities have been revived—new schisms have been roused,—and many of our public prints have teemed with abuse and slander.

Fellow-Citizens, what course does a regard for the tranquility of our Country call upon us to pursue? The term for which Mr. Adams was elected, has nearly expired, and according to the well known and approved usages of our Country, he comes before us a Candidate for re-election. All his adversaries have united in the support of one opposing candidate, between these we must choose. If we vote at all, we must either express our assent that Mr. Adams shall have the accustomed mark of his Country's approbation, a continuance in office for a second term, or we must join to reject him, by giving our suffrages for the Candidate of the opposition. To us, it appears that no usage can be more auspicious in its influence upon the tranquility of our Country, than the re-election for a second term of a President with whose Administration there is no well-founded and serious cause of complaint. It is surely desirable that there should be a breathing time between the violent conflicts which always occur on the approach of contested Presidential Elections—that there should be a serene interval, in which public men may quietly plan and calmly execute what the public good requires, unagitated by the passions which accompany these conflicts—and that the People should not be kept by the arts and exertions of Political Partizans in a continued state of feverish excitement, not less unfriendly to their peace, than unfavorable to the exercise of their judgment. If when an individual is appointed to discharge the duties of President, it be known that the question of his re-election is to be determined without regard to the manner in which those duties shall have been performed, we may hereafter expect an unintermitted strife. The instant one election is decided, the struggle for the next will begin. The disappointed Candidates and their friends, without waiting to witness the political course of the successful competitor, will instantly take the field, angry but not dispirited by defeat, and wreak their united vengeance on him who has been the cause of their discomfiture. The hope of public approbation, one of the strongest incentives to public virtue, will be taken away. No course, however wise or honest, will secure the President from obloquy, silence opposition to his measures, or allay the animosity of his enemies. He can have no confidence that he will be allowed to finish any beneficial scheme of national policy which he may have begun, and that he must not surrender his unfinished work, "together with his reputation, to a successor unequal to the task" or unfriendly to his views. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," is the language of the sensualist. Let me enrich my family and friends—let me strengthen the power of my adherents during the short term of my office, would then be the natural suggestion of avarice and ambition.

Let us not be misrepresented. We are not advocates for an indefinite re-eligibility of the President. Custom, founded on the precedent set by the man whose memory all now venerate, has established firmly, and we think happily, that no President shall hold the office longer than eight years. But the same custom has sanctioned that the President who has conducted the affairs of the Nation virtuously and wisely, shall receive one re-election.

Why, then, we would ask, of our calm and reasoning fellow-citizens, shall we join in this opposition to Mr. Adams? If we take for granted the declamations of his opponents—if we believe all that the opposition presses have charged upon him—nay, if we confide in the rhetorical, and even honest denunciations of our fellow-citizens, over zealous in the cause of Gen. Jackson, there is indeed abundant cause to visit him with the full measure of our reprobation. But political opposition is seldom either candid or just; excessive zeal blinds the understanding and perverts the judgment; and the Press, which should be the vehicle of truth, is too often but the medium of calumny and falsehood. We have heard—we have seen the President charged with having usurped a power denied him by the Constitution, in claiming the right to send Ministers to foreign powers, against the will, and without the consent of the Senate. What is the fact? The President announced to Congress that an application had been made to him in the recess of the Senate, to send Ministers to the Congress of Panama, and that although he believed his powers adequate to this object, he deemed it expedient to wait for the meeting of his Constitutional Counsel before he decided on so important a measure. If he were in error in supposing that his constitutional power to fill vacancies in the office of Foreign Ministers, in the recess of the Senate, did extend to a case where a *previous appointment* had not been made, candor would have pronounced that error venial which had been sanctioned by *every Predecessor* in the office. We would refer these censors to the Resolutions presented by Mr. Gore, in the Senate of the United States, on the 7th of March, 1814, in which that body was called upon to resolve, that the President of the U. States having power to fill vacancies which may happen in the recess of the Senate, no such vacancy could occur in an office not before full, and that therefore the granting of commissions, in the recess, to Messrs. Adams, Bayard and Gallatin, to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, was an act unwarranted by the Constitution, and an infringement of the rights of the Senate, and of the States whom they represented. Few questions were ever more deliberately considered, or more thoroughly discussed. At length, that enlightened and venerable body, the special guardians of the rights supposed to have been thus violated, on the 12th of April following, rejected these Resolutions by a vote of indefinite postponement.† In this debate, precedents were cited of the exercise of this right by all the predecessors of Mr. Madison. In Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, the actual exercise of the power was deemed constitutional, and pronounced to be orthodox; but in him who now fills the Presidential Chair, an intimation that it exists, though accompanied with a forbearance to use it, is stigmatised as a Political Heresy, and denounced as Tyranny and Usurpation! Surely the race is not extinct of those who strain at Gnats and swallow Camels.

Because the President has expressed the sentiment which impiety itself could scarcely arraign, that his oath of office imposes an obligation paramount to all human considerations, he is misrepresented as claiming power from Divine Authority; and because he has advanced the manly and honest doctrine, that where the course of duty is plain, and the obligation to act imperative, the Public Agent should never be palsied by the fear of popular displeasure—a doctrine once so ably and so eloquently enforced on the floor of the House of Representatives by Mr. Calhoun—he is denounced as regardless of the Constitution, aristocratic in his notions, and a contemner of the will of the People. An intelligent People should discriminate between flatterers and friends. Flatterers indeed are never friends. The Demagogue who, in a Republic, lives but to please the people, under a Monarchy, would be foremost in the train of Courtiers that besiege the Throne with fulsome adulation. Political sunflowers always direct their faces to the orb of light and heat, in whatever quarter of the Heavens it may shine. It is indeed desirable to have the favor of those who can confer office; but it is nobler far to promote the public good by an honest discharge of duty, even at the risk of public displeasure.

The President is arraigned for having lost the British West India Trade, by undertaking to arrange the subject by amicable negotiation, instead of concurring in proposed enactments of Congress, which would have secured to us our fair share of this commerce. The charge is not true. The proposed Congressional Enactments, it is now known, would not have obtained the *boon* which they were designed to invite. Nor ought it to have been thus invited. The trade was a fair and proper subject of Convention between the two Countries, to be settled on the basis of mutual rights and reciprocal interests. The honor of our Country forbade any other course. If England would not deign to treat on this subject, it was not for us to coax her haughty Ministers into concessions by legislative condescension. The plan was not more inconsistent with self respect, than repugnant to the nature of the subject to be arranged. The legislation and counter legislation of two distinct Sovereignties, never can combine the views of both Governments on a matter of compact, so as "to produce a harmonious reconciliation of those jarring purposes and discordant elements which it is the business of Negotiation to adjust."

Your jealousies have been roused by being reminded that Mr. Adams is a Northern Man, and from a non-slaveholding State. Remember the farewell warning of the Father of his Country, in his valuable legacy to his Children. "Beware of geographical parties, of sectional factions. Array not the North against the South—the West against the East." This admonition which should be precious to all, it would be madness in *us* to disregard. Are we so moonstruck as to imagine, that if *we* combine, *they* will not unite—if *we* reject, because the individual is not of *us*, *they* will not refuse every one who is not of *them*? And when this array of States in hostile attitude shall be once made, know we not with whom is the strength? Shall we not seal the exclusion thereafter & forever of a Southern man from the Presidency? But what has the Federal Government to do with the delicate subject here referred to? And what are we to apprehend from a President, who, though from the North, has the magnanimity to place a majority of Southern men in his Cabinet?

Fellow-Citizens, there is one charge more against the President. It is a charge which ought to have been well weighed before it was advanced—which should be fully proved before it is believed—which, if true, leaves a stain upon our National Character, hardly to be effaced; and which, if false, should draw down heavy indignation upon those who had the baseness to fabricate it, or the rashness to prefer it, without a certainty of its truth. You all know that we allude to the charge of a corrupt bargain between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, by which the latter was seduced to support the former, and to procure for him a sufficient number of subservient friends in Congress, by whose votes to decide the election in his favor. In the sincerity of our souls we declare, that we feel humbled in noticing this accusation. What must foreigners think of the state of morals in our country, when charges like these are bandied against the most distinguished of our Statesmen? What a malignant triumph is afforded to the enemies of Freedom, by such imputations, boldly made, fearlessly circulated, against men of the highest reputation for personal integrity, and long illustrious in these confederated States, for their public services, their talents, and their stations! And what must we ourselves think of the appetite for slander, which can swallow these accusations, *without proof*—of the bigotry of party, which believes them *against proof*—of the indifference with which those who disbelieve, witness and endure their circulation—and of the rare display of that generous sensibility which was to have been expected from the honorable and highminded opponents of traduced and slandered gentlemen? If there were no other motive to deter us from hastily joining the opposition, the fear to encourage calumny by success, a solicitude to put down rash and ruthless attacks on personal reputation, a determination not to justify the degradation of our character abroad, (for our character there is identified with that of our President, our Secretary of State, and

**A list of the Electors nominated having already been given in the Journal, it is here omitted.*

† *See Journal of the Senate of the 2d Session of the 13th Congress, pages* 210, 216, 264, 29[illegible] 301, 309, 318, 340 *and* 345.

members of Congress,) would all come aid of the best feelings of the human heart to bid us keep aloof. We shall not go thro' the evidence which disproves this accusation—for, strange to say, contrary to every rule of ordinary justice, it has been required to be *disproved*—We refer you only to the statement of Mr. Buchanan, the witness by whom it was hoped or expected to be established, and to the conclusive refutation by Mr. Clay himself, in his manly appeal to the Community. Those who yet believe it, *must* continue to believe it. Conclusions formed without evidence and against evidence, cannot be shaken by argument. Those who have not been reasoned up, can never be reasoned down.

Of the ability of Mr. Adams to discharge the high functions of his office,—of his familiar acquaintance with its duties—of his patient and devoted attention to its labors, and of the general prosperity of the Country under his Administration, there can be but little question. Why, then are we to discard him, and to confide to untried hands, the momentous interests of the Nation which we know to be safe under his guardianship? Is experience, the best of all teachers, of no avail in political science? Is the practical wisdom acquired by four years administration of the Executive Office, to be thrown away without a cause? Do we hazard nothing from the instability which must be imparted to national measures, by the total change of the men who administer them? Can any consistent and steady line of policy be pursued, if from a change of counsels, blans are broken up, before they can be matured—or their execution entrusted to these who had no agency in forming them, and cannot be presumed to understand their scope and tendency. The friends of General Jackson are eloquent in praise of the patriotism which he displayed in the defence of his Country—of his energy in controlling and directing the irregular valour of Militia—of the severity with which he chastised the cruelty, and overawed the ferocity of the Indians; and of the military genius and heroism which enabled him to achieve the memorable victory of Orleans, over a disciplined powerful foe. Animated by the recollection of these exploits they call on you to bestow on him as a reward, the office of President of the United States. If Fellow-Citizens, this office were merely a *reward*, and not a *trust*—then, indeed, the enquiry might be; who has the strongest claims to the premium. If the sevices of Genl. Jackson have not been sufficiently acknowledged—if the Government or the People have been as yet niggard in their gratitude, far be form us that illiberal policy which would refuse to services the meed which they deserve. But we disclaim this imputation of ingratitude and parsimony of praise as unjust. We mean not to undervalue the services fo General Jackson, though we would claim some portion of praise for his equally patriotic and gallant associates in peril and glory. But whatever may be the estimate to be placed on those services, his countrymen have not been backward to acknowledge or reward them. The thanks of the constituted authorities of the land—the festive triumph—the sacred thanksgiving—the plaudits of the People—all for which brave men wish to live, or dare, to die, have been yieledd to him with a profusion which knew no stint.—And shall we be deemed ungrateful because we do not press upon him, an awful, weighty, and highly responsible trust, for which we have no reason to believe him qualified—in which he will probably lose the glory he has acquired, and may injure that Country, which it is his praise to have defended? What would be thought of the prudence of the individual, who, in the effervescence of gratitude, should reward his Physician by confiding to him the management of and important suit at the bar; or should select his successful Advocate to navigate a ship over the stormy Ocean?

We have right to enquire, and in the soberness of truth, we ask, is General Jackson qualified to discharge the duties of the Presidential Office? If he be not, we are unjust to him, and still more unfaithful to ourselves and our Country, if we bestow it upon him. When we make this enquiry, we are reminded of our *Washington*. He was not less illustrious as a Statesman, than eminent as a Warrior, and we are asked, why *may* not General Jackson be a second Washington? Is this an answer to the enquiry? Prodigies are rare or they would cease to be prodigies. Ages may roll away, before our Country is again blessed, or any Country shall be blessed with another Washington. We ask, *is* Genl. Jackson qualified for this Office? He was a Jude, in the early settlement of Tennessee, at a time when legal talents were necessarily rare. As the legal profession advanced to excellence in that State, he resigned his office from the honest conviction that it could be better filled. He has been in the Congress of the Uinted States and we presume, endeavored to the best of his ability to discharge the duties of his station. Yet this situation he quitted, with a declaration, and no doubt a sincere one, that he but kept abler men out of office; and we have yet to learn, that he left behind him any reputation for political ability. When an opportunity was afforded, of acquiring military distinction, the proofs of his capacity for War, were instantly developed. Of his military talents, no one doubts; of his talents as a Statesman, no one is confident; yet he has been in situations which afforded equal opportunities for displaying both. The inference is too obvious to escape the grasp of any understanding.

But if this inference, seemingly irresistible, should be contradicted by proofs hereafter to be adduced, and General Jackson should evince, in any civil or political station, those capacities which have not yet been developed, it will be then time enough to invite him to the highest of civil and political employments. Let the country have practical assurance that he possesses the information, the temper and the wisdom which are required for this great office—and four years may afford the occasion to give us such assurance—and without violence to our usages, distraction in our counsels, or disentions among our people, he may receive what is now claimed as a reward, but will then cheerfully he bestowed as a trust, which he can ably and faithfully execute. Is the delay intolerable to himself or to his impatient friends? Will they refuse to submit their favorite candidate—will he refuse to submit himself to this practical test? This very eagerness and impatience but increase our distrust.

His friends proclaim, that it is scarcely possible for him to have conducted his military operations with the skill which characterized them, and to want vigor of intellect and knowledge of the human character. Yet instances are not wanting of transcendant military talents, united with political incompetency. The General of whom Britain boasts as the conqueror of Napoleon, is an acknowledged instance of the maxim, that Nature seldom bestows her gifts on any individual with such prodigality as to fit him for attaining a high degree of excellence in more than one department of human action. But be it so. We do not know, and therefore do not say, that Genl. Jackson is deficient in intellect, and is not a keen observer of the ways of men. Is he qualified therefore to be President? Is he profoundly acquainted with the Constitution and laws of his Country? He certainly gave an unfortunate specimen of this knowledge, when he would apply the second article of the Rules of War, which subjects to military execution, *foreigners* detected as *spies in a camp*, to citizens, whom he supposed to meditate treasonable views, assembled in their own country, where neither camp nor soldier was at hand. But this error may have proceeded, and no doubt did proceed, from an honest prejudice, and an uncontrollable impetuosity of temper. What other errors, when exalted to a higher station, may he not commit, perhaps even more fatal, from the operation of the same causes? Has he any fixed principles of national policy? If he has, who knows them? In Pennsylvania, he is supported as devoted to the Tariff and Internal Improvements, in the utmost extent to which the partizans of either would carry their plans of supposed perfection. In the South, he is understood to be determined to support these plans no further, than they have been already advanced. The probability is, that on these and many other cardinal points of National Policy, he has yet to form decided opinions. Political Science has never been his study. Is he acquainted with the various interests which our Country has to sustain and defend in her intercourse with foreign nations, or does he understand the complicated and delicate relations which subsist between the General and the State Governments? His admirers seem to think, that nothing more than honesty of purpose, and ordinary good sense are required, for discharging with ability, the most arduous, importaint, and responsible political employment to which man can be called. They seem to believe in heaven-taught Statesmen, while they would laugh to scorn him who would speak of heaven-taught Judges, Mathematicians, Physicians, Navigators, or Mechanics.

But we have heard it alleged, that he will have an able Cabinet. Fellow-Citizens, we consider this argument, if such it may be termed, as among the extraordinary delusions of the day. In Monarchies, where the Prince is but the Pageant of State, and the Government is in the hands of the Ministry, it is of little consequence, whether the Sovereign be wise or ignorant. But in our Country, where the Sovereignty is in the People or the States, the President is emphatically the *Minister*. His personal ability to manage the affairs of the Government is indispensable. God forbid, that such a state of things should ever arise, when the President must either abandon the helm to subordinate Pilots, or intersere with their managent at the hazard of running the Ship of State on rocks and breakers. But of whom is this able Cabinet to be composed? All now in office are to be turned out, and their places to be supplied by those we know not of. From what class of his supporters they are to be selected—whether from the admirers of splendid and magnificent National Establishments, or from the School of Calculators and Economists—the rigid definers of Federal authority, or the ultra-liberals in the claim of Power—the advocates for ample encouragement to Domestic Industry, or the sturdy opposers to every plan which may foster them—Tariff or Anti-tariff men—Improvement or Anti-improvement men—the Community is utterly ignorant. Perhaps, that he may not disappoint the reasonable claims of any portion of the heterogeneous combination that upholds him, materials of all kinds will be brought together into this Cabinet. In what proportion they will be mixed, or what will be the character of the composition, it is impossible to conjecture. The members of the Cabinet may be individually able, but with opposed principles and conflicting views, and without a presiding judgment to blend the discordant elements into a salutary union, the Cabinet itself will be either distracted by dissentions or neutralised into inertness.

We should be unfaithful to our duty, if we did not advert to some of the peculiar traits in Gen. Jackson's character, which fill us with serious apprehensions. All know—his friends boast of, his energy—his decision—his high spirit—his tenacity of reputation—and his promptitude for action,—

.... "Jealous in honor,
Sudden and quick in quarrel."

These qualities, in excess, may be pernicious even in the Soldier; but in a Civil Magistrate, unless directed by wisdom, controlled by moral and religious principles, tempered by moderation, united with sound constitutional knowledge, and enlarged views of policy, they are fraught with danger—they may produce mischiefs of the most appalling kind. Where command is unlimited and obedience perfect, the General may press forward to the attainment of his purpose, disdainful of obstacles. But place him in the Chair of State, where he finds himself fenced around by the Constitutional barriers erected for the preservation of Civil Freedom, and his impetuous temper must chafe and fret within the circle of restraint. At length, impatient of confinement, he will be tempted to burst its bounds, and trampling on constitutional restrictions, relying on his popularity, and secure of the devoted obedience of his followers, he will enact the accustomed part of the Soldier, seeking the end, regardless of the means, and reckless of the consequences.

General Jackson is emphatically a Soldier. His reputation is purely military—all his laurels have been gathered in the battle-field. It is not in human nature for him not to feel a strong attachment to the pursuits which are identified with his glory. He cannot hope to add to his reputation by a character for political wisdom; and yet he must desire to distinguish his Administration by some brilliant achievments to be recorded in the Rolls of Fame. Our people, like the venerable and virtuous Madison, do not look on carnage with complacency. What they would regard as among the greatest of national calamities. War, would be to him a summons to a glorious game, an invitation to pluck from peril fresh renown—a high and animating excitement. He is the Army Candidate. The Military, almost without an exception, are enlisted in his cause. Make him President, and will not the pursuits of civil life be scorned, by the ardent, the aspiring and the bold?—Will not military merit be the ordinary road to preferment?—Will not the pacific policy of our Country, be first discredited, then abandoned? Will not conquest, glory and pre-eminence in arms, be the delusions of the day, and shall we not ultimately become a *Military Republic?* The steps between that character and Military Despotism, may be few or more—but to this end, unless we belie all History, we must come at last. The very prospect of his elevation to this distinction, seems to us, to have already produced an unfortunate change in the tone of public sentiment and morals. The pacific virtues, so intimately associated with the charities of life, and the best interests of social man, reverence for law, restraint of passion, respect for age and station, decency towards adversaries, are thrown by as impediments which retard the career of Conquest. Violence, intimidation, boasts of resistless strength, common military artifices, are used to dispirit and terrify resistance. "In martial equipage they issue forth," and little else seems wanted, but the waving banner and the warlike music, to make this march to Power, military in all its aspects.—Should it terminate in victory, may it be but a victory over political foes, and not over the Constition—the Peace—the Morals—the Liberties of the Country!

Fellow-Citizens! we claim not to be Prophets, and if General Jackson should be elected, we trust in a gracious Providence, that these evils will not be realized. But we speak to you in sober seriousness, of the things which we do believe, the evils which we do fear. Judge ye, if we believe, or fear withont a cause. To those who, ardent and unthinking, mock at our apprehensions, as the visions of a disturbed fancy, we would take the liberty to suggest, that it is better "to be despised for unnecessary fears, than ruined by two confident a security."

Consider well, we entreat you, before you decide; reflect calmly before you act. All which good men revere, and patriots hold precious, depend upon our determination: while every cause is in operation that is likely to lead you into error. An imprudent gratitude—admiration of military glory—suspicions, too easily excited, and not thoroughly abandoned even when their cause is removed—prejudices almost two powerful for reason—the misconsceptions of the hasty, and the misrepresentations of the artful—the resentment of the disappointed, the clamors of the violent, and the vehement zeal of the seekers for popularity—all concur, not only to render deliberation difficult, but give a false bias to the judgement. Prove that you are worthy of self-government, and disappoint not the hopes of those who deem that reliance may be placed on the virtue and good sense of the people. Choose without passion, and with an eye solely to your Country's good. On the one side, there is certainly safety, probably prosperity. On the other rest clouds and darkness. It is the way of peril, and it may lead to the destruction of the best hopes of man on earth. We have honestly discharged what we' firmly believed to be our duty.—We owed it to the reverence and affection which we cherish for those free institutions that were purchased by the blood of our fathers, and which we hope to transmit unimpared as a precious inheritance to our children. If we be wrong, excuse an error which springs from a motive that you must approve. If we are right, act with us. And may He in whose hands are the hearts and understandings of men, "who bringeth counsel to naught, and maketh devices of none effect," enlighten, guide, and direct you.

Signed in behalf of the Convention of the Friends of the Administration in N. Carolina, this 30th Jan. 1828, by

Signers	
WILLIAM GASTON, *WILLIAM DAVIDSON,* *EDMUND JONES,* *THOS. P. DEVEREUX,* *JOHN L. BAILEY,*	*Committee for that purpose appointed.*

Intelligence.

PROM RIO JANEIRO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23

The ship Brilliant, Captain Elwell, arrived at this port yesterday from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 1st of December. The honorable Heman Allen, late U. States' Minister to Chili, and Lady, are passengers in the Brilliant and have taken apartments at the City Hotel.

Considerable sensation was created at Rio, in consequence of a reported misunderstanding between the Emperor Don Pedro and Mr. Gordon, the British Minister, the circumstances of which, as we are informed, were these: It appears that the latter was residing in a splendid mansion at Both Fuga (about a mile and a half from the town) which the emperor took a fancy to, and purchased it. He accordingly gave Mr. G. notice that he must remove; to which he replied he would not unless by compulsion, and, in that case, he should demand his passports and repair on board the Ganges 94, then lying in the harbor. A personal interview had, as was said, taken place between them, at which much acrimonious and harsh language was used. It was not known how the misunderstanding would be settled when the Brilliant sailed.

The gentleman who communicated the above intelligence, also informs us that he conversed with a friend at Rio, who had just arrived there from Valparaiso. He learned from him that a serious difficulty had occurred there between the Government and the British officers on that station, growing out of a disturbance which took place at the Theatre between an English officer and a citizen of Valparaiso. It appears that a quarrel arose between them, in the course of which the officer struck the Chilian, when the soldiers were immediately called in. One of them advanced towards the officer and touched him with his bayonet; the latter immediately drew a pistol from his pocket and shot the soldier dead on the spot. This led to the immediate arrest of all the British officers then in the house, who were forthwith conducted to prison. The next morning Sir John Sinclair, the British Admiral, and Mr. Nugent, the Consul General, applied to the Governor for the release of the officers, but, in consequence of some delay in giving them up, the Marines attached to the squadron then in port, amounting to several hundred, were twice landed, and appearances were for the moment, quite threatening. The officers were, however, eventually released, when the one who killed the soldier was given up by the British Admiral, to the civil authorities of Valparaiso for trial, and the whole affair was under investigation at the last accounts. We learn that great excitement was produced at the time, and a general massacre of the foreign residents was anticipated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Latest from Greece.—The brig Phœbe-Ann, which arrived here last evening, from Smyrna, brings the following Intelligence: When the news of the battle of Navarino reached Smyrna, on the 28th of October, a great deal of anxiety was manifested, and the vessels of war in the harbour moved as close as practicable to the shore, and every preparation was made for embarking the European inhabitants in case of any excesses being made by the Turks. The next day, the English and French merchants moved most of their propelty on board, and all made ready to escape. The police, and general good order of the city, was not however disturbed; for an Inland Courier had been immediately despatched to the capital, within a few days, by express. We learn that the most admirable good order prevailed there, and that the Divan had assembled to take into consideration what was to be done—Negotiations have been entered into with the Ambassador, and it is confidently hoped that peace will be concluded. Perfect confidence has not, however, been quite restored. The vessels in the harbour are still loaded with goods of the French and English. The Greeks are now attacking Scio, and have possession of all the Islands excepting the Castle, which they are bombarding from the heights of Tortoli which commands it—they have 27 vessels strictly blockading the place; the Castle it is said is not well supplied with provisions, and may be expected to fall pretty soon. Piracies are an every day thing; we are led to believe that the European squadron may take some steps to put it down, particularly as their treaty turns on that, and for motives of humanity which has caused already the shedding of a great deal of blood, which however, being Turkish they believe is nothing but meritorious,

From the Morea we are without news for some time past; Ibrahim Pacha, from the last accounts, was laying waste the country—he will be obliged now to evacuate it; the cause of the Greeks is now, probably gained, and it may be presumed they will be furnished from Europe with every material for forming some good kind of government, which is most devoutly to be wished.

[*From the New Orleans Argus, Jan.* 14.]

The long agony is over.—The eighth of January, 1828, is past.—General Andrew Jackson, the hero of *two* wars, the perpetual candidate for the Presidency, has paid his anxiously expected visit, and the world continues as before, to revolve upon its own axis—New Orleans still stands upon the Banks of the Mississippi, and the father of rivers still pursues his mighty course with majesty to the occan.

With what expectations was not the visit of the hero awaited? With whas solicitous care were not all the wily plans of his partisans prepared, to increase tho enthusjasm of already half mad zealots in his cause, and to seduce the sober senses of the thinking portion opposed to his schemes of inordinate ambition. Nothing was spared to raise expectation uptoe, the better to draw a crowd of strangers to witness the triumph; nothing was spared to give the greatest eclat to this master stroke of policy. Hence wo saw "the heauty and chivalry of tae west" brought down to add lustre to tho pageant; new companies were formed in the city, the militia orders were long and bombastic, and military parades appeared to be the order of the day. The noisy drum and shrill fife aroused the sluggard from his bed betimes, and for weeks before the long wished for day, all denoted busy preparation; some of the richer, not doomed to trudge through rain and mud, had their old carriages painted up for the occasion, and were seen driving through the streets with beautiful greys, looking like what they would fain wish to be, the Lords and *Governors* of the vile population whom they bespattered. Poets were hired to sing his praise, but such poets—good lord! and orators and cooks employed to flatter the palate and out of the idle. At last he came—descending old Mecoacebe in all the pomp of an eastern Saphis. He came and landed on our shoros, but he found few to bend low the knee, even the gratitude due him, and felt for services rendered the country, was cooled into indifference at the thought, that his visit was but to gain votes. Scarce an acclamation welcomed him to our shores; scarce a huzza accompanied him through the streets; scarce one vivat proclaimed his arrival at the theatre; not a regret was manifested when he withdrew.

If we be asked, why this extreme coldness towards the man who has rendered essential services to the country, and particularly to this city? We answer—because his visit was ill-timed—because the invitation gave him was a political trick, got up by the great managers at the north, through the agency of some ready partisans here, to create effect, not at home, but abroad. High colored descriptions are to be given of his reception, and the credulous are to be stuffed with account of the enthusiasm of the Louisianians towards their saviour. But let them give no matter how highly exaggerated, accounts of his visit, "truth is mighty and will prevail;" and although all due honors were paid him by the State as their guest, no one will deny that his visit at this peculiar time was looked upon with a jealous eye, and that his reception by the people was cold, freezing, icy cold.

During the stay of Gen. Jackson in this place we have refrained from any remarks upon the Presidential question, because, it never has been our intention to insult the man, but to show the folly of

his pretensions as an aspirant to the first office of the republic—the wickednes and intrigues of his party; and to support in a becoming manner, the candidate of our choice with zeal and firmness. Now that he is gone we shall render a faithful and *liberal* account of his visit.

The Contingent Fund.—It is stated in the remarks of Mr. Pearce of R. I. on Mr. Chilton's resolution, that no appropriation for the Contingent Fund has been asked this year by the Government—a proof of economy, without former example. The National Journal states that the appropration to meet contingencies has fluctuated between 30 and $50,000 annually, exceeding in one year under Mr. Jefferson, $75,000. For the first time, no appropriation is asked for this purpose; but this is the very time, and the Administration giving this evidence of economy, the very Administration selected for abuse and for terrifying the imaginations of the people, with accounts of Govermental (Mr. Giles is authority for this adjective) extravagance and dissipation of the Public Treasury? "Is there no justice extant?"

The debate upon Mr. Chilton's resolutions cannot fail to advance the Administration in public confidence. Mr. Randolph himself, seems to think that the discussion will tend to their benefit rather than their injury, and gave good advice to Mr. Chilton on his presumption in undertaking to administer physic when elder doctors were by.

Richmond Whig.

Knickerbocker, in his history of New York, says that the first settlers of the renowned city of New Amsterdam had each a weather-cock on his dwelling, which he was obliged to set every morning, so as to point the same way with that of his Excellency, Governor Van Twiller.—This must have been an excellent provision, as all would in that case be in uniform, at least once a day.—Wonder if that regulation had been continued to the present time, which would be turned most frequently, Governor Clinton or his weather-cock?—QUERE: Is Mr. C. a Bucktail or Clintonian?

American Advocate.

"*The Ruling Passion.*"—We witnessed a few days since, a specimen of the *ruling passsion*, which amused us considerably, till the second thought forced us into a moralizing mood. While standing on the step in front of our host's, a horse which had been fastened near a store opposite some how got loose, and throwing his heels and the mud high in the air, darted away with the speed of a racer under whip and spur. Some persons informed the owner, who was within, when he rushed out into the street bawling, like Richard at Bosworth "My horse! My horse! why don't you stop my horse?" "Here's your jug," said a lad, picked up a sack which had fallen from the saddle, with the article in one end and a stone to balance it in the other, "here's your jug, sir." "O, very, well returned the man in a subdued voice, "if the *jug* is safe let the *horse* go to———." *Onondaga N. Y. Jour.*

Fatal Duel—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Bond Martin and Mr. ——— Carr, students of Medicine, left the city for "the field of honor," near Bladensburg, to settle a dispute of a trifling nature in its origin—they met at eight paces, when Mr. Martin received, on the first fire, the ball of his antagonist in his forehead; he fell and expired on the ground. His body was brought to Baltimore on Saturday evening, and has since been conveyed to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the residence of his father, Chief Justice Martin. Mr. Carr is from Virginia.

Balt Pat.

Extract of a letter from Beaufort, North-Carolina.

"I have been highly gratified with the able and unanswerble address of the Virgina Convention. Mr. Johnson deserves the thanks of the Republic for this splendid effort of human intellect—and I shall be much mistaken if he does not at some future day, also receive the gratitude and highest honors the sovereign people have to bestow."

"I am firm in the opinion that this state will vote for the re-election of Mr. Adams. I believe the nomination of Mr. Rush, is generally acceptable to our friends in this State. We are diffusing light, and the cause is gaining gound in every county I have intelligence from. I believe this county will give more than 500 majority for the administration electoral ticket."

Extract of another letter.

"If it would not be impertinently troublesome, I should like to make a remark on a publication that appeared in the Raleigh Star, signed "Carteret," attempting the refutation of things asserted by a "North Carolinian" in your paper, particularly that part which says, "none will give a more triumphant majority (for Jackson) than Carteret." This I pronounce positively false, unless the gentleman means by "triumphant majority," a lesser number than his opponent—and it is some what questionable with me, if he knows the difference. For I unhesitatingly say, that Carteret will give as decided a majority for Adams, as almost any county in Tennessee will for Jackson, and a more decided majority than any county in North Carolina will give him: There are about 800 votes in that county, and I think I can safely predict that under present circumstances Jackson would not get 200, and it is very seriously doubted by Mr. Adams' friends, his getting 150." *Whig.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1828.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. BINGHAM:—I thank you for the loan of the Raleigh Register of 15th ult. containing the Report of the Select Committee in our State Legislature, on the Woollens Bill. This is now a public paper, I know not by whom drawn, or by whom presented to the house. In your Journal of 22d ult. you say, "*this* report was deferred until the *close* of the session, when the members were in the hurry and bustle of departure." Did not this remind you of the parable, where * * * * * * * * * in the darkness of twilight, sowed the tares of party prejudice and misrepresentation, over the field of that righteous farmer, who, with pure motives and great intelligence, had in open day sowed the good seed of truth, honesty and candor, with the hand of patriotism? * You also say the Senate ordered this report to be printed;—it is therefore a public paper, emanating from our Senate.

This Committee says, "they are sensible the object of the resolution referred to them may easily be attained by a brief examination of the subject, addressed to the *reason* of the country, and the sound understanding of that *body* under whose authority they act." What is this object, and from whence do they derive *this* authority? Is it not certain, that not a man in our *State* legislature received a single vote intentionally delegating to him any power to act on tariffs or imposts, subjects absolutely prohibited to them by our constitution? or to make laws to govern or instruct our representatives in Congres?—this being a right specially recognised as reserved by the people. See bill of rights, sec. 18. Do these self-created members of Congress suppose our *district* members do not know, or durst not tell the sentiments of their constituents?—or have not patriotism and integrity enough to support *our* just rights and interests? If so, dissolve *that* house, and let our *State* senate, who possess so much more intelligence and integrity, *send* on their vote by our Governor, and thus, as they say, "do *justice* to *ourselves* and act with "*candor* to the other states of the Union." Justice, candor—very beautiful expletives!—and this report, they say, is "an address to the *reason* of the country:" Is it not, rather, as it respects the woollens bill, an imposition, predicated on the ignorance and party prejudice of the country?

The constitution of the United States gives to Congress the exclusive power of laying imposts, duties, &c. on importations, for three objects—"to pay debts, to secure our defences, and to promote the general welfare of the U. States." The *general welfare* of the U. States, must then presuppose something distinct from, and not predicable of our national debts, or our national defences; it must therefore be a delegated power controlled alone by the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of Congress. The question, then, is fairly this—does the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures, as to our necessaries and conveniences, "promote the *general* welfare of the United States?" If Mr. Fisher's candid, patriotic and masterly report on manufactures, does not fairly and satisfactorily answer this question, as to the importance and policy of manufactures, an answer is hopeless.

It will certainly not be contested, but that *a power* to encourage and protect domestic manufactures, by affording *bounties*, or by imposing *impost* duties on foreign fabricks exists, or did exist, somewhere in the nation. The States seperately exercised it, before the adoption of the federal constitution; and I believe this same power was exercised by the old confederation; what, then, has become of *this* power? In what department of our organized civil institutions does it reside? One of three consequences becomes inevitable—1st. This power either exists in the States separately, notwithstanding the constitution of the United States says expressly, sec. 10, art. 2d. "No State shall, without the *consent* of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on importations," &c. or, 2d. This power is annihilated and lost, by the influence of our republican federal constitution; and therefore does not pertain to the legislature of a free and independent people, and thus, as a nation, we are divested of *this* power of reaction, even though other governments should impose the highest restrictive duties on our productions: Or, 3d. This power is vested in our Congress, to be used in such a way as "to promote the *general* welfare of the United States;" and, accordingly, we find the first impost laws, passed in 1789, advocated by Madison and Hamilton, and signed by Washington, was to pay our debts, "to protect and encourage our domestic manufactures;"—and this *same power* has uniformly been acted on by Congress under every administration, and until *lately*, has as uniformly been approved of by the people.

On this subject, this Committee say, "they will not assert that Congress have *no power* under the constitution to lay duties on imposts, which are *intended* to *operate* as a *protection* to manufactures; and in a few sentences below, they say, that *that power* was given for revenue and *revenue alone*, and that any other *use* of the power is *usurpation* on the part of Congress;" therefore, as a necessary inference, Washington and those in Congress who formed our constitution and exercised this power, are usurpers.

After this development of constitutional correctness, this intelligent Committee go on to develope their constitutional sagacity and say, "There is no where to be found in the constitution an *express power* given to Congress to *encourage science*, agriculture or manufactures; the *two* first are objects of the highest importance to all the States, and of general interest, and yet *we hear* of no attempts, on the part of the general government, to afford *them* encouragement." Is this truth, "justice and candor" reversed, or is it perfect ignorance? See our federal constitution, sec. 8, clause 8—"Congress *shall* have power to promote the progress of *science* and useful arts, &c.;" and Congress has long since promoted science and the arts, as therein directed. As to agriculture, every southern farmer knows, that Congress has encouraged and *protected* agriculture, by laying a high tariff duty on the importation of sugar, cotton and tobacco; and without the least ray of hope that these laws, as to cotton and tobacco, would produce a revenue; yet even Giles, the father of the faithful, never dreamt that *this* was "usurpation on the part of Congress."

If this Committee had *heard* of these things, perhaps they would not have given so faithful an echo to the Governor's message, as to the mere subject of the tariff being the cause of our pecuniary embarrassments, &c. But this Committee have gone further, and assert "that this enormous duty upon importations, *palsies* every effort of the agriculturalist, *withers* the *product* of his industry, &c. and *consumes* every patriotic feeling." This woollens bill must surely be a devil of a thing, thus to palsy every farmer, scorch, blast and "wither" all his corn, cotton, wheat, and other "productions;" and even "*consume* his patriotic feelings." It is no wonder, that under such views and such a conflagration, this Committee have become *as hot as pepper*, and having all their "patriotic feelings *consumed*," were disposed to respond to Doctor Cooper & Co. and intimate that if this woollens bill be passed, "the question may fairly be discussed, whether the checks and balances of the government have not been *overthrown*, &c.; and whether the *benefits of the union* are not more than counterbalanced by the *evils*."

I trust in a gracious providence, that North-Carolina is not eternally doomed to be a mere sattellite to the adjoining States. If a few disaffected citizens of South-Carolina, with their Governor in the chair, undertake to "calculate the *value* of the *Union*; our Governor says, "this surely cannot be a matter of indifference *to us*—our *interest* and *dignity alike* require that we should not be silent;" and this Committee respond, in candor, to the *other* States, "it is a fair question to discuss the benefits of the Union." The Virginia Governor, Giles, who, on the reply of Congress to the *last* addres which Washington ever made to that body, thrust the barbed arrows of ingratitude and crimination into the bosom of the Father of his Country, by asserting on the floor of Congress, "that it was from a want of wisdom and firmness that we were brought into our present critical situation, &c.—that he believed there were a thousand men in the United States capable of filling the Presidential chair *as well* as it had been filled, &c." and who was supported in these and a great many similar assertions by the vote of Andrew Jackson—see Journal of Congress. This same Giles has *lately* discovered that Congress, in laying imposts, &c. &c. are mere usurpers; and this Committee echo to it,—"*imposts*, except for revenue *alone*, is usurpation in Congress;" and on a further *extension* of *imposts*, urge the investigation, "whether the benefits of the Union are not more than counterbalanced by the evils." Does this evidence dignity in conduct and independence in sentiment in us; or is it vassalage and degradation?

As to this Committee's playing up the old tune of *destroying commerce*, and thus producing whiskey excises and direct taxes, it is a song of perfect discords, and is in direct contradiction to all the *official* reports of our government. Show us, on the face of this earth a *commercial* nation, that is not a *manufacturing* people; or where, in Europe, is there a *manufacturing* people, that is not a *commercial* nation. On political subjects, we need facts more than assertions.

This committee says, "manufactures in the United States are not an object of *general*, but of *local* interest." Mr. Fisher asserts the very reverse, and as it respects North-Carolina, *proves* that every man, woman and child is *generally*, particularly and deeply *interested* in manufactures, and must always be thus *interested*, unless we all become sans culottes (without wearing apparel or bed clothes.) Those who cannot be convinced by Mr. Fisher's report, that manufactures ought to excite a *general* interest in at least every citizen of this State, would not be convinced, "though one rose from the dead." This committee assert, that manufactures are but of "*local* interest;" yet they assert that the woollens bill "would produce a tax of *millions*, and this tax on the consumer, would be in reciprocal ratio with his wealth; *for*, while it contemplates no increase of duty on the *finer* woollen fabricks, &c. it imposes a duty, very frequently, on the poor man, &c." By what rule of arithmetic, then, does this "reciprocal ratio" quadrate "with his wealth?" Is not the tax in a reciprocal ratio to the using or purchasing of coarser woollens *alone*, and not in a ratio at all to the *wealth* of any citizen? On the general subject of manufactures, at least as respects *ourselves*, and their influence on morals and intellectual improvement, we ought to refer, as to a source of correct information, to Mr. Fisher's report on that subject. Every *fact* there stated is an argument, and every statement is a fair demonstration, evidently the production of uncommon intelligence, unbiassed integrity and pure patriotism.

A FARMER.

* *Mr. Fisher's report on Manufactures.*

A Jackson meeting was held at Morganton on the 30th ult. Charles McDowell, Esq. was elected Chairman, and William Roane, Esq. appointed Secretary; when, on motion of Col. David Newland, Hugh M. Stokes, Esq. was requested to prepare an "address to the *citizens of the United States*, on the bad policy of re-electing John Quincy Adams, &c." Well done Burke! An address to the citizens of the United States!—the conceit is a most capital one. The good friends of the General in Burke should proclaim it from the tops of their mountains, so that from Passamaquoddy to the Rio del Norte, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the warning voice may be heard.

COINCIDENCE.

Some few months since, a Virginia Jackson editor made the notable discovery, that the detruction of grain by weavils, the blights, mildews, droughts and inundations, which have visited portions of our country, were all owing to the evil influence of the Administration; and latterly, another discovery, equally important and equally alarming, has been announced, to the consternation of the good citizens of this country. We tremble for the Administration while we relate it,—but duty to the public will not permit us to remain silent,—it is, that the evil times which have fallen on us, sore and grievous, and hard to be bonre, as every one of us knows, are the mischievous doings of this wicked and mad Administration! Sure, never a country was cursed like this; and the only remedy, we are told, the only possible way of removing the curse which is grinding us down, is to elect Gen. Jackson! Then the goldeн age will return—*redeunt Saturnia regna*;—"the fields shall grow yellow with ripened ears"—neither frost nor rot shall blast the hopes of the cotton planter, nor northern manufacturers, nor "Woollen Tariff," filch from him his profits:—"the red grape shall hang upon the wild bramble, and the hard oaks shall distil honey like dew." Or, to conclude with an anti-climax, under the benign reign of the Hero, every one will be enabled "to buy a goose for a groat, and sell the feathers for a shilling."

These things remind us of by-gone times, of the conflicts of former parties. Under Mr. Madison's administration, if a Hudibrastic poet of those days is to be credited, the opposition then attributed similar evils to the malign influence of the Executive, and employed arguments resembling very much those now urged by the "combination." The poet alluded to, puts the following language into the mouths of Mr. Madison's opponents,—whether justly or not, those acquainted with the history of that period can say,—and that it bears a strong affinity to the language of the opposition at this day, none, we presume, will deny. After some introductory remarks, which it is unnecessary to quote, the poet thus throws into rhyme the language, or arguments, if you choose, of the then opposition:—

"What has not Government been doing,
To plunge us in the gulf of ruin?
Have they not almost starved our sailors,
Turned them to farmers, cooks and tailors,
And made our merchants wear long faces,
For want of ribbons, silks and laces,
While holding out such strong attractors,
For our own country's Manufacture!
Have not the times grown worse and worse,
And all old blessings proved a curse,
A judgment sent the land to scour,
For keeping James the first in power!
Can any Infidel deny it,
That Nature's been affected by it?
Have not the Season's courses changed,
Winter and Spring been quite deranged?
Rain-storms and Earthquakes plainly told
What ruins Congress would unfold!
Who knows but that the blazing star
Forebodes a dreadful, bloody war!
Its horrid tail now streaming forth,
Frightens our neighbors in the North,
And glares terrific here at home too,
To show us what we've got to come to!
These things (beheld with consternation,)
No doubt are from th' Administration!"

and so on, to the end of the chapter, preserving, throughout, a remarkable and striking similarity to the *language* and *arguments* of the opposition to Mr. Adams' administration. The *coincidence* is too plain not to be perceived—the *inference* is plain enough too;—but we leave our readers to deduce it for themselves.

It is hardly necessary to call the attention of our readers to the Address of the Administration Convention of this State. A certain twinkling luminary calls it "silver-toned," by way of disparagement, we suppose; it is "silver toned," and not, like similar papers promulgated by the opposition, rough, and boisterous, and violent; and what is more, it is unanswerable. Its influence is dreaded, and well it may be; for such an appeal to the reason and good sense of the people, cannot fail of producing a most powerful and happy effect.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[*London dates to the 6th Dec. inclusive.*]

The London Courier of the 6th Dec. says—"There is no intelligence from Vienna or Constantinople to-day, later than that which we have communicated. If no impediments be thrown in the way of sending off their despatches, advices from the Allied Ambassadors may be expected every hour. But it is not wholly improbable, should the Sultan have determined on hostilities, that he will use the summary means he possesses to prevent the immediate notification of the fact; especially if he is aware, *as perhaps he is*, that the ambassadors have a discretionary power to direct such proceedings, in the event of a formal rupture, as to them may seem most expedient."

It is stated in a second edition of the Globe of the 6th, "that at the date of the last accounts, the ambassadors of the allied powers had been refused passports for their couriers, so that no further despatches could be expected from them, and that they were expected to leave Constantinople immediately."

Since the affair of Navarino we have learnt nothing more remarkable up to the 27th of the same month. Ibrahim Pacha was then in the interior of Messenia, committing devastation. He divided his troops into three bodies, at the head of one of which he himself in person was destroying every thing with fire and sword.

A new remonstrance had been addressed to him by the Commanders of the Christian naval forces, and it is said that he instantly gave orders that all belonging to his suit, who were Christians, a name which he detested, should be beheaded. The second body which took the direction of the north for Patras, was met by General Coliopoulo in the neighborhood of Dimitzina. An obstinate combat took place, in which the Turks are said to have lost 700 men. Gen Church is quietly beseiging the fortress of Patras.

Successful Pursuit.—Nathaniel Snelson, Teller of the Discount-office of the Bank of Virginia, having absconded, on the 21st of October, with about 40,000 dollars, chiefly in Virgina bank notes, of $100 each, and bills upon some houses in Liverpool, was traced through the United States to Quebec, where he took his passage on board the Mary Cumming, bound to this port, which sailed on the 2d November, 12 hours before his pursuer reached that place. Notices of these circumstances, with copies of a handbill describing his person and offering a reward of $500 for his apprehension and safe delivery to the jailor of the town of Petersburg, from which he had absconded, were forwarded hither by a vessel which sailed from Quebec on the 3d of November, and arrived here on Saturday; as also from New-York, by the packet ships Leeds, which arrived on Sunday, and Canada, which arrived on Tuesday; in the latter of which one of the Directors of the Bank came as a passenger. Boughey and Roberts, the police officers, were accordingly directed to look out for the arrival of the Mary Cumming, which they boarded as she was entering the King's Dock Basin, on Wednesday last; and acquainted the delinquent with their errand, received from him about $60,000 in notes and bills, being the whole of the stolen property which remained. He also quietly surrendered himself, and expressed his willingness to return to America with the gentleman who had followed him hither.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday, the 7th inst. by *James Doherty, Esq.* Mr. ALEXANDER GILLESPY, to Miss ELIZABETH ROBISON, daughter of Margaret Robinson.

DIED,

In this county, on the 8th instant, Mr. WM. LEES, sen.

On the 9th, Mr. JAMES H. SIMISON, Attorney at Law.

6¼ Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, HARVEY MITCHEL, bound to me by the County Court. He is six feet two inches high, stoop shouldered, and has rather a down cast look. He stole a ten dollar bill and a brass barreled pistol, which he has taken with him. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said runaway, under the penalty of the law; and whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS HOUSTON.

February 5, 1828.—3t71.

TO Undertakers.

THE Commissioners of Charlotte will let out to the lowest bidder, at public auction, on the 16th instant, at the Court-House door, the two principal Streets of Charlotte, to be put in such order by the undertaker as will be made known on that day. Those wishing to contract, will be much more fully acquainted with the plan and the conditions, by applying to some one of the Commissioners.

By order of the Board.

ROBT. I. DINKINS, *Sect'y*

Charlotte, February 2, 1828.—2t70.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

FOR both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant, at Centre Meeting House in Iredell county, 25 miles west of Salisbury, 22 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the classes of college, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a collegiate education.

Females will be taught the different branches of useful science, needle-work, painting on velvet, and the French Language. The object of the Teachers in this Seminary will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and to lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with Science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.

The prices of tuition are $2 50 a quarter, for reading, writing and arithmetic; 3 75 for English Grammar and Geography; $5 for mathematics, painting, the higher branches of science and the Latin, Greek and French languages. Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in reputable families in the neighborhood, at the moderate price of $1 50 a week, payable quarterly.

ROBERT H. CHAPMAN.

Mount Mourne, Feb. 4, 1828.—3t71.

Estate of Daniel Gallant.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Gallant, late of Mecklenburg, deceased, desires all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, *Exe'tor.*

RIGHT.

IF YOU owe me, testify to the fact, by coming forward and settling; if an account, give me your note; if a note or notes, pay the money. I will not ask you for money any more, myself. I will wait on you until Feb. Court and no longer.

J. D. BOYD.

Feb. 9, 1828.—69.

A TRUTH,

THAT those who stand indebted to the firm of Smith & Boyd, either by note or account, for Goods purchased in 1827, and at cash prices, to be paid in a few weeks, are now called upon for the money; and if it is not given, coercive measures must be taken. We actually stand in need of the money; if not, we would not ask you for it.

SMITH & BOYD.

Feb. 9, 1828.—69.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Charles Temple *vs.* John A. Chaffin—Original Attachment, levied in the hands of A. J. Worke.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or replevy; otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t74—per. adv. $2.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale at this Office.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

Ugliness.—Ordinary persons, peradventure, may not have remarked (what may prove a comfort to them) that true ugliness is almost as rare a gift as true beauty; for how very few ill-favoured visages do we encounter that possess not some redeeming feature or expression. I have known many an ugly face improve, nay, almost grow handsome upon acquaintance; and, indeed, although beauty may boast of the lavish bounty of nature, ugliness may honestly vaunt of her *plain-dealing*. I am far from regarding ugliness in a woman as unfortunate; I rather consider it as an antidote to vanity, a safeguard to virtue, and a prompter to the emulation of goodness. And beauty, after all, (as wrinkled old maids and "*have beens*" sagely declare,) is but skin deep. In my boyhood, I well remember a young man (whom I often had the pleasure of meeting) whose physiognomical possessions might certainly be classed under the title of ugliness; in sooth, he was an Extra-*ordinary* young man, both as respected his lineaments and his learning. He was deep read—pale—*pitted* by the small-pox—and pitied by every female who beheld him. But he had a mind that minded not their impertinent commiseration; and, when his conversational talents began gradually to be developed by the genial influence of social converse—his apposite remarks, his critical reading, and his sound arguments won all the listening senses of his auditors; while insipid beauty was lost in the fluent language of eloquent ugliness. The "*pretty men*" of the party felt the unintelligible desertion of the fair ones; and glanced cautiously round at their sweet persons, reflected in the mirrors, as they lounged listlessly about, imagining that some alarming revolution had taken place in their collars or cravats, or some rebellious lock had stretched itself ungracefully forth from their close-curled Roman crops, or *poodles*—then finding all in *statu quo*, wisely wondered "what the girls could possibly *see* in the fellow to pay him so much attention!" while others lisped forth, in a voice half strangled by their *stocks*, "I s'pose the belles are quizzing the Gorgon!" Ugliness hath charms that pass not away like the bloom of a summer flower,—therefore, let not ugliness be put out of conceit. If there be but wit and good sense behind the repulsive mask, ugliness may even win the *favor and countenance* of beauty.

Setting in of an Indian Monsoon. The shades of evening approached as we reached the ground, and just as the encampment was completed, the atmosphere grew suddenly dark, the heat became oppressive, and an unusual stillness presaged the immediate setting in of the monsoon. The whole appearance of nature resembled those solemn preludes to earthquakes and hurricanes in the West Indies, from which the east in general is providentially free. We were allowed very little time for conjecture; in a few minutes the heavy clouds burst over us. I witnessed seventeen monsoons in India, but this exceeded them all, in all its awful appearance and dreadful effects. Encamped in a low situation, on the borders of a lake formed to collect the surrounding water, we found ourselves, in a few hours, in a liquid plain. The tentpins giving way, in a loose soil, the tents fell down, and left the whole army exposed to the contending elements. It requires a lively imagination to conceive the situation of 100,000 human beings of every description, with more than 200,000 elephants, camels, horses, and oxen, suddenly overwhelmed by this dreadful storm, in a strange country, without any knowledge of high or low ground, the whole being covered by an immense lake, and surrounded by thick darkness, which prevented our distinguishing a single object, except such as the vivid glare of lightning displayed in horrible forms. No language can describe the wreck of a large encampment, thus instantaneously destroyed, and covered with water; amid the cries of old men and helpless women, terrified by the piercing shrieks of their expiring children, unable to afford them relief. During this dreadful night more than 200 persons and 3000 cattle perished, and the morning dawn exhibited a shocking spectacle.

Yeomanry. The title Yeoman is generally in no esteem, because its worth is not known. A yeoman, that is authentically such, is by his title, on a level with an esquire. All the difference is, that one hath precedence of the other, as a marquis hath precedence of an earl, and that one is of Norman, and the other of old English derivation. The title yeoman is of military origin, as well as that of esquire, and other titles of honor. Esquires were so called because in combat they carried for their defence an ecu, or shield; and yeomen were so stiled because, besides the weapons proper for close engagement, they fought with arrows and the bow, which was made of Yew, a tree that hath more repelling force and elasticity than any other. In ancient times, kings, chiefs, and all princely knights were attended by esquires and yeomen, that were so styledby virtue of their office. In battle, while the king, prince, or chief knight was occupied in arranging the army, or battalion, and conducting the engagement, the office of the esquires of the body was to defend his person in case of a personal attack, for which purpose they bore shields; and that of the yeomen was to encounter the enemy, for which they were armed with the most proper of offensive weapons; whence the Latin of the first is *scutarius*, as foreigners agree, and the latter *armiger*.

Good Wine needs no bush.—Commentators have been sadly puzzled to find out the meaning of this proverb, which a residence in France during an autumn, would easily have solved.—In the departments where the vine is cultivated, the peasant sells its vintage; and as a sign, a green bush is stuck in the wall: this is a regulation of the police; and as long as the peasant has any wine to sell, so long must the bush remain. If one has made better wine than another, the news is soon spread abroad amongst the topers, and hence the proverb, *good wine needs no bush.*

Chymistry.—Chymistry, though belonging to the department of natural philosophy, is in fact a science by itself, and so taught. It implies a knowledge of the component parts of bodies, animal, vegetable and mineral; that is, of the art of ascertaining their properties and relations to each other. There is hardly any domestic business, in which the knowledge of it is not important. The making of bread, beer, wine, cider, the distillation of spirits, preservation of food, the making of butter, cheese, soap, &c., are all chymical operations. To the farmer this science is peculiarly useful. It enables him to analyze soils and manures, thus to ascertain what particular crops are proper for different ones. Knowledge of these particulars, without the aid of the science, will be guess work, loose and unsatisfactory.

Ventriloquism.—One of the most extraordinary instances we have ever heard of the power of ventriloquism was effected by Mr. Gallaher, in Fetherd, in the county of Wexford. A poor man, named Finn, laboring under hypochondriacism, hearing of Mr. Gallaher, asked his parish priest (the Rev. Mr. O'-Flaherty) if he might apply to that gentleman, for the purpose of being cured. The clergyman, knowing that the man's disease lay solely in his imagination, thought he might be cured by the same means. He therefore recommended Finn to apply to this celebrated ventriloquist. Upon calling on Mr. Gallaher Finn said that he used to be afflicted by *fairies*, who were constantly going into his mouth, and after capering through his stomach, would then make their exit through his ears. "Oh! I see they are a great annoyance to you, my poor man," said Gallaher, "but I shall soon make them quit you." Gallaher then threw his voice successively into the man's mouth and ears, and at length brought it down to his stomach, and made it appear as if several people were making their escape out of the knees of Finn's breeches. Finn fell down on his knees to bless the ventriloquist, and declares that they have never since troubled him; that he can now read his prayerbook in peace and quietness,—a thing the fairies never before permitted him to do.

In the long room of the public library at Gomeva is a clock in form of a temple, on the dome of which stands a figure of the bird "whose lofty and shrill-sounding throat awakes the god of day." The mechanism being wound up, chanticleer flaps his wings and crows lustily; whereupon twelve figures, representing the Apostles, dance to the music of chimes round a peristyle. Still lower down the mimic structure is a balcony, in which the Virgin Mary sits enthroned; to her, out of a door on the right, comes a winged figure, representing the angel of the annunciation. Presently after, from another door on the left hand side, a skeleton, as the image of Death, advances, and falls prostrate at the feet of the Virgin. At that moment a personage in the centre of the dome behind "Our Ladye," opens a third door, and strikes upon a bell the time of the day. On this whimsical piece of horology the date of 1650 is inscribed.

"*Deny every thing, and insist upon proof.*"—Lawyer Acmoody (said our venerable friend) figured at the bar in Essex country, Massachusetts, something like half a century ago: he had a student named Varnum, who, having just completed his studies, was journeying to a distant town in company with his master. Acmoody, on his way, observed to his student—"Varnum, you have now been with me three years and finished your studies: but there is one important part of a lawyer's practice of great consequence that I have never mentioned." 'What is that? inquired the student. "I will tell it," replied A. "provided you will pay expenses at the next tavern." The student agreed; and Acmoody imparted the maxim at the head of this article. The supper, &c. were procured; and on preparing a set off from the tavern, Acmoody reminded Varnum that he had engaged to pay the bill—"I deny every thing, and insist upon proof," retorted Varnum. The joke was so good that Acmoody concluded it best to pay the bill himself. *N. H. Patriot.*

The most amusing part of Cobbett's career, is his late attack upon the Protestant reformation. Our readers are probably aware, that he has published a series of letters on this subject, which make, when collected, two or three octavo volumes. They have succeeded wonderfully with all the good Catholics thorughout Europe.—O'Connel, the famous Irish orator, upon the strength of them pronounced Cobbett of be a *fine animal*. The fanatical party in France have had the work translated, and extensively circulated, in that country; and even the Spanish press has relaxed from its habitual sterility, in favor of this precious production. Nay, the Holy Father himself has condescended to patronize so pious an undertaking, and has paid (unless the newspapers are grossly mistaken) for fifty thousand copies out of his own pocket. *N. A. Review.*

David Garrick was once on a visit at Mr. Rigby's seat, Mistley Hall, Essex, when Dr. Gouge formed one of the party. Observing the potent appetite of the learned Doctor, Garrick indulged in some coarse jests on the occasion, to the great amusement of the company—the Doctor excepted, who, when the laugh had subsided, thus addressed the party:—"Gentlemen, you must doubtless suppose, from the extreme familiarity with which Mr. Garrick has thought fit to treat me, that I am an acquaintance of his; but I can assure you, that till I met him here, I never saw him but once before, and then I paid five shillings for the sight." Roscius was silent.

Another Rip Van Winkle.—In an article which we copied on Monday evening from the Norfolk Herald, it was mentioned that there were *some* in Virginia, who do not know that John Q. Adams is President of the United States, and that General Jackson wants to be. There are, no doubt, people equally ignorant in every state in the union.—As to our own state, the following case is in point. During the late summer, one of the old mountaineers of the Highlands, who has long lived in one of the deep-tangled glens back of West Point, came down to the barracks upon some business.—While there he heard something said of Adams, Jackson, and the Presidency; and during the conversation, with great simplicity, wanted to know whether General Washington was not President yet? He was much surprised on being answered in the negative. But that his favorite had been dead twenty eight years, and that there had been four Presidents since, was a matter altogether beyond his belief.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Boston—Deaths—and Population.—In the year 1823, the city Government commenced their plan of cleaning the streets by their own workmen and scavengers, in their progress to the more complet removal of nuisances than had previously been undertaken.—The effect of this system upon the general health of the inhabitants has been considered quite remarkable. The population of Boston, by the census of the U. States, in 1820, was 43,268—by the census taken by the city, in 1825, it was 58,277, making an increase in five years of 14,673, or an annual gain of nearly 7 per centum. The number of deaths in the year 1822, giving the population as the increase, was 1203, or 2½ per centum nearly. In the year 1826 the deaths amounted to 1259 or about 2 per centum on the whole number. In other words, Boston, with a population of over 60,000 inhabitants, in 1825 lost no more by death than when it contained 50,000 inhabitants in 1822. In the year 1827, the deaths will have amounted to 1028 or thereabout, or only to about 1¼ per cent. on the whole population, assuming to be 90,000.

In the Legislature of New York, Mr. Egerton, from a Select Committee on the Govornor's Message relative to the practice of duelling, made a long report, reprobating the practice in the strongest terms, and brought in a bill, declaring the killing a person in a duel, *murder*; sending a challenge a high misdemeanor—fourteen years in the State Prison; aids, and surgeons to be fined $1,000, find sureties for good behaviour for five years, forever incapacitated from holding any office, and, in case they cannot pay the fine, to be imprisoned two years in the county jail. The report and bill were ordered to be printed.

It is stated in the Hartford (Connecticut,) Mirror, that Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. who died a few days since at his seat in Roxbury, near Boston, aged 88, has left John Q. Adams, President of the United States, $40,000—[not $400,000, as stated in some of the papers.]

It is said that the explosive force of Gun-powder may be nearly trippled by mixing it with saw-dust of soft wood.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COURT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Present the——PEOPLE.

Case.

HENRY CLAY *vs.* GENERAL JACKSON.

In this case, Mr. Clay charges Gen. Jackson, that General Jackson and his friends did intend to propose to Mr. Clay and his friends, that if he and they would make Jackson President in 24 hours, Mr. Adams, in that event, should not be continued Secretary of State; *inuendo*, that Mr. Clay should be appointed to that office.

The case was called for trial and the parties appeared. Mr. Clay opened, by merely observing, I ask for the examination of Mr. Buchanan. Gen. Jackson has said he is an honorable man. I agree he is high-minded and above reproach.

Gen. Jackson remarked—He, sir, is *my* Witness.

By the Court. Let Mr. Buchanan be examined.

Mr. Buchanan appeared and said, I am the *friend* of Gen. Jackson. Believing, at the last presidential contest, that it was important to secure his election by *honorable* means, and finding there was no chance for Mr. Crawford, to whom, as well as to Mr. Adams, I was opposed; having a decided preference for General Jackson over all his competitors; I thought the best means to ensure his election was to endeavor to secure for him Mr. Clay and his friends. It was then well known, that Mr. Clay's first choice was Mr. Crawford; but there being no chance of his success, it was also well understood, that ultimately the choice must be between the General and Mr. Adams; and hence his influence was all important to our side. Accordingly, a rumor being afloat, and a mere rumor, I considered, I waited on Gen. Jackson and informed him that the *rumor* was, that if he was elected President, Mr. Adams was still to be Secretary of State; that I did not think this *rumor* should go uncontradicted, because it might estrange Mr. Clay and his friends. I thought the General took the *hint*, and in a very *significant* manner remarked to me, "I will come into office untramelled." I then felt myself *authorized to contradict the rumor*. I know of nothing further material in the case, but will answer any questions which may be proposed.

Mr. Clay said, I am satisfied.

Gen. Jackson.—Sir, do you recollect the time, place and circumstances of the interview to which you have referred.

Mr. B.—I do, sir, distinctly, and if *you wish*, will disclose them.

Gen. J.—I do not *ask* it, sir; I know you will not "*volunteer.*"

After a pause the parties were informed by the Court that the case must proceed.

Wherefore Mr. Clay arose and said, I waited that the General might introduce his evidence in the defence. I have only to say, we are both of us now before the TRIBUNAL OF OUR COUNTRY. LET OUR COUNTRY DECIDE.

Gen. J. observed.—Mr. Buchanan is certainly an honorable man; but it seems to me I must have *misunderstood* him, for I am a *Soldier*, and open-hearted, and have no deception. Still I should like to have time to consult with my *friends*; for I think, perhaps, some of them, but surely my friend Mr. Eaton, *can* remember something important.

By the Court. Your request is acceded to; but we beg you to understand, that it is granted only, because you are the accused. Had Mr. Clay asked for the indulgence, it would have been refused. At the next sitting, you must be prepared. Adjourned.

In the National Advocate we find the annexed letter from Washington. It refers to matters that in the existing state of parties, will certainly be deemed interesting:

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, January 9, 1828.

Since the whole transactions respecting the late Presidential contest are coming before the public, it may not be amiss to add to them a negociation commenced with the late Daniel P. Cook, who then held the vote of Illinois, and was a decided friend of Mr. Adams.

It is well known to every person here, that Mr. Cook entertained an inveterate hostility to Mr. Crawford, on account of the controversy with his father in law, Mr. Edwards. Upon this antipathy the friends of Gen. Jackson formed their hopes of success. Three of his most particular friends acordingly waited on Mr. Cook and informed him that Mr. Adams intended, if elected, to keep Mr. Crawford in the Cabinet, whereas Gen. Jackson would certainly turn him out. Mr. Cook said he did not believe it. They replied, that they would convince him of the truth of their statement. In the first warmth of his feelings he said, that if it were so, he would not vote for him. In this way they thought they had secured him, and so apprehensive were some of Mr. Adams' friends of his course, that they went to Mr. Adams with a view of ascertaining his determination on the subject. Mr. Adams told them decidedly, that he had made up his mind that in case of his election, he should offer to Mr. Crawford the station he then held, and that they might inform Mr. Cook of that determination. They did so, and Mr. Cook, much to his honor, told them that he had resolved to vote for his first choice, Mr. Adams, and that he thought he had no right to make any conditions with him respecting his future course.

These circumstances were communicated to a gentleman of the highest character for honor and truth, by Mr. Cook, and if necessary, the names of the friends of Gen'l Jackson above alluded to, will be placed before the public, accompanied with particulars. It is not my object to comment on the above statement, but to give it to the world as an act of justice to men foully calumniated.

From the National Advocate.

We published yesterday, without comment, a letter from Washington, charging in direct terms a "proposition of bargain" on three of General Jackson's particular friends. We shall hereafter have occasion to speak more particularly on the subject, and presenting, as we certainly shall, the names of the three beaters of this *proposition*, we shall also give certain particulars therewith connected of considerable interest. The charges of of corruption so long re-echoed by the supporters of Gen. Jackson, and by himself, there are returning upon their heads—and when the excitement and delusion of military pomp shall have passed away, and reson resume its seat, the people will recognize truth from falsehood, and mete out to the offenders the punishment they shall deservo

A letter from Columbus, Ohio, says—"On the arrival of Mr. Clay's pamphlet, the administration held a meeting, and it was publicly read to a large audience, after which *five thousand copies* were ordered to be published and circulated. Gentlemen who arrive here from different quarters say, that no publication is as much sought after, and that many, very many of Geneal Jackson's friends declare, that unless he acknowledges the falsity of the charge, and makes suitable amends, or maintains it by proof, that they will abandon him to his fate."

Pittsburgh, (Penn.) Jan. 11.

Election of Mayor.—On the 8th January, inst. the Select and Common Councils of this City, elected Magnus M. Murry, Esq. a friend of the Administration, Mayor.

Times are Changed Indeed!!—In 1824, Magnus M. Murry, and sixteen other persons in Pittsburgh, voted the Adams ticket; in 1828, five hundred and thirty-seven persons voted the Adams ticket, and Magnus M. Murry is elected Mayor.

A man calling his name Isaac Punches, having sold a forged note at Little Falls, N. Y. left the place, and, with the officers of justice close at his heels, *stole his pursuer's horse*, and has not yet been heard of.

There are over three thousand licensed grog shops in New York city, where a man may get *high* for three cents, *quite merry* for six, and *dead drunk* for eight cents.

Continental mony—The Register of the Treasury of the U. S. has laid before Congrss a statement of the issues of Continental money. The whole amount authorized by Congress from the 22d June, 1775 to 29th November, 1779 was $241,552,783.

Pensioners.—From a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a list of Officers on the Pension list of the United States, we learn that the total number of Officers on the pension list is 837, of which 11 belong to this State.

A desperate Drunkard.—It is stated in the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, that a man came to that town whose thirst for *liquor* was so insatiable, that he suffered a dentist to pull a sound tooth and sold it to him for 60 cents, with which he bought rum, and got drunk! Such a slave to his appetite would cut his throat for a gallon of *whiskey*, provided he could get it on 12 months credit.

The Frederick (Maryland) Advertiser announces that on Wednesday last, a Mrs. Chalmers intended to deliver a Masonic Oration, composed by herself; and besides all this, the lady promises to "disclose the whole secrets of Masonry."

The Liverwort.—We have received a communication from Mr. John Connell, an old and respectable resident of this city, relating to the benefit which he has received from the use of the Liverwort tea, in bleeding of the lungs, with which he had been long and freequently afflicted. We shall publish the communication as soon as we can find room for it, for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

If men are considered as travellers, and life as a journey, we may add, that the Christian traveller has the advantage of all others, in the following important points: the goodness of the road, the beauty of perspective, the excellency of company, and in the great superiority of accommodation prepared for him, when arrived at his journey's end.